

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

VOLUME 2—NEW SERIES.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

NUMBER 38—WHOLE No. 90.

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1861

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT.

MATTINGLY shows the cloven foot in the last issue of the *Republican*, in his attempt to get the *Democrat* excluded from the mails, or suppressed. He has been guilty of a great many mean acts in his life, and his present exertions to get our office destroyed by a mob, or the paper suppressed by government, may well be classed with them. If he possessed any of the attributes of a man, he would scorn such methods of combatting an opponent. We have no fears that he will be successful in influencing ruffians to mob our office, or the government to exclude our paper from the mails; nevertheless, his conduct is just as detestable as if he accomplished his designs.

Men of such a tyrannical, cross-grained disposition as MATTINGLY, stop at no conceivable method of retaliation for supposed injuries, from the most cowardly and contemptible, to the most atrocious and villainous. Nothing manly, nothing noble, just, or true, is expected of him, and when he exhibits his innate meanness, as he has lately concerning our business affairs, it is but an additional illustration of the degree of meanness to which he is capable of attaining.

If the *Democrat* contained as obscene matter as has appeared in the columns of the *Republican*, at almost any time since it has been published here, we should expect it to be excluded from the mails and *finales*, too. A gentleman of our acquaintance says he has the *Republican* left at his place of business, as he does not wish his family to read a paper that causes them to blush! And yet the man who publishes such a vehicle of filth, billingsgate and obscenity, thinks that because the *Democrat* does not endorse abolitionism, such as FREMONT has been inaugurating lately in Missouri, and applaud a few leading politicians who have accepted lucrative military positions, it should be suppressed!

His dislike of the *Democrat* is very good evidence that it is what it should be. His praise would injure more than his defamation. He thinks that barking at us will conceal his meanness from public view.

THE ELECTION.

There was little or no excitement in any of the States where elections were held last Tuesday. As a general thing not one-half the usual vote was polled. The result has generally been the election of the Republican and fusion tickets. Neither party made a vigorous canvass, and the result in favor of the Republicans is more a matter of chance, or luck, than anything else. In this country, the election of two of the candidates on the Republican ticket would have been changed in favor of the Democrats, if the Democrats who stayed away from the polls in West township, over and above the number of Republicans who did not vote—had voted.

The Republicans had their excuse ready in the event of their defeat, which was, that their men had gone to the war. The way the election has terminated, it would seem that the Democrats have gone to the war, and the Republicans have stayed at home to do the voting. In the language of the Arkansas girl, when kissed, we dare them to do it again.

The Army of the Potomac—Russell's Compliment.

RUSSELL, in his last letter to the *London Times*, from Washington, dated September 2, says:

"On this side nothing will be done for three or four weeks to come. General McClellan is at present incapacitated by a strain received when out riding, a consequence of the constant personal supervision and inspection by which he stimulated so largely the progress of the army, officers and men, toward efficiency. But the machine is fairly moving and in working order, and by the time the season is favorable and other combinations are ready for execution, the army will justify the expectations which are entertained of it and will deserve some of the eulogies passed on it by anticipation. Never, perhaps, has a finer body of men in all respects of physique been assembled by any power in the world, and there is no reason why their morale should not be improved so as to equal that of the best troops in Europe."

Letter to President Lincoln.

The subjoined letter, addressed to President Lincoln by Charles Gibson, Esq., Solicitor in the Court of Claims, was placed in our hands some days ago, and having meanwhile appeared in the press of New York and elsewhere, was reserved for publication in our columns at such a day as we could conveniently give it insertion. It will be found to relate to a subject which at present largely engages the public attention:

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1861.
To the President:

SIR—Having been from early youth a citizen of Missouri, well acquainted with most of the leading Union men of the State; and having taken an active part in the composition of the State Convention, and the establishment of the State provisional government; being, as I trust I ever shall be, truly loyal to my country, and being willing to suffer, to do, or to dare anything in my power in order to restore the blessings of peace to my great but unhappy State, I claim the privilege of addressing you upon a subject which is now the theme of public discussion in all parts of the nation, and is of the very last importance to Missouri and Missouri-ans. I allude, of course, to a proposed change in the Military Department of the West.

At the time when Gen. Lyon was succeeded by Gen. Fremont, Gen. Jackson and his crew had been driven headlong beyond the Ozark Mountains, and the Union men of the State felt as secure in their persons and property as those in Pennsylvania now do. All this was accomplished by Lyon with the Union soldiery of Missouri alone; not a man was drawn from another State, nor was an inch of the soil of Missouri then held, or claimed to be held, by a rebel. Reciprocal admiration and cordial co-operation existed between the hero of the West and all the Union men of the State.

Not so with Gen. Fremont. From the inception of his command error has been succeeded by error, and disaster by disaster, until, as I am informed by the Missouri Democrat, "three-fourths of the State is now in the hands of the rebels, and the Union forces, scattered of necessity, are difficult to handle."

His first act was to waste the time, the treasure, and the means placed under his command for the purpose of organizing a grand army of invasion, in fortifying the city of St. Louis at a time when the enemy had been driven by Lyon further from that city than they are now from Philadelphia, and when its inhabitants had given as satisfactory proof of their loyalty and their ability to defend themselves as those of any city in the Union.

He permitted Gen. Lyon to be sacrificed for want of a small reinforcement, when an overwhelming force was kept idle in St. Louis and other places.

He has permitted the enemy to quietly occupy the whole of Southwest Missouri, to drive out thousands of Union men with their families, and to supply themselves, ever since the 10th of August, with the lead and other resources of that region.

With five times the military power of the enemy, he permits them to march from Springfield to Lexington, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, presenting their flank to his column, and to besiege for a whole week and finally capture Mulligan.

In short, the great army, which should now be in Memphis, is, under his command, fully occupied in Northern Missouri.

His political administration is no better. He has surrounded himself with gentlemen who are in the main strangers to the people and the country in which he is to act; and at the same time the most distinguished and influential citizens of the State, coming on subjects of vital importance to the public service, after waiting in the ante-chamber for days, have gone away without obtaining access to his presence.

He has given to the world the most satisfactory evidence of insubordination to you on his part, by the promulgation of a decree which violates all law, and is a usurpation of supreme power, and at the same time he exacts from his subordinates the most rigorous and technical obedience.

By the rules of action which he has established, the Government, the Constitution, and the law are concentrated in the person of John C. Fremont. The most devoted attachment to the Union, the greatest sacrifices by the men or the press that dare assail his individual acts, avail nothing; the one is imprisoned and the other suppressed for no other crime than presuming to call his actions and measures into question.

He has arrogantly sent to Gov. Gamble a list of appointments of officers, made out by himself, for the militia to be raised under the Governor's call, and has taken

exceptions to the Governor's declaration to make the appointments, when the declaration was solely upon the ground that the Constitution of the State and the ordinance of the Convention required the officers to be elected. Thus, instead of aiding and honoring the provisional government, he has endeavored to absorb and weaken it in his own command.

The Union men of the State have lost confidence in both his ability and patriotism.

These, sir, are no idle assertions. I am prepared to prove all I say. Duty to my friends in Missouri and to my country, requires me to represent these matters to you. The rest is with you. Your most obedient, humble servant,

C. GIBSON.

—National Intelligencer.

Serve Both Sides Alike.

Senator Spinola, of New York, in a recent speech to a Union meeting in Brooklyn, said:

He justified the Government in suppressing treason and locking up traitors; but he favored equal justice in using this power. Dr. Tyng uttered treasonable language when he said he would not be satisfied with the Union unless slavery was abolished. When he uttered sentiments like those uttered the other night in Cheever's church, he spoke treason, and he should be sent to keep company with other traitors at Fort Lafayette. [Applause.] He believed in equal law and equal justice under it for every man, rich and poor; it should reach all men, whether in the marble palace on Fifth avenue, or in a mud hovel. When Wendell Phillips said he was a secessionist for fifteen years, he talked treason, and the law should reach him; he believed that it should be dealt out to secessionists, and that being an Abolitionist should afford no protection—the law should be used against both. [Cheers.]

At the Union meeting in Westchester county, New York, John B. Haskell spoke in the same style:

Let us disregard the theories of fanatics North and South. Only a short time since Wendell Phillips, in Boston; on the anniversary of the birth of Theodore Parker, proclaimed aloud that he was opposed to the Constitution of 1787 and to the Union that has conferred so many blessings upon mankind, because slavery was tolerated. That was as treasonable a declaration as that of Yancy and other Southern men that the Southern States have a right to secede. [Applause.]

I admire Wendell Phillips as an eloquent orator; yet I must say that for the utterance of his treasonable sentiments against the Constitution and the Union, he ought, as well as the aristocrat, Charles James Faulkner, to be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette.

In the Herald, of this morning, is an allusion to Mr. Baker, of Sing Sing, denouncing the President's letter to Fremont which holds Fremont to the law, while Democrats, and Americans and Republicans, are joining together to strengthen the hands of the Administration. I see such men as Wendell Phillips, Lewis Tappan, John Jay, of this country, and who, in years gone by, obtained an ephemeral legal notoriety by issuing writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of fugitive slaves, Goodell and others of the Garrisonian abolition school, doing all in their power, like the Breckinridges, to distract our people. They ought to know that their declaration that the Constitution is "a league with death and a covenant with hell," and their anathemas against Lincoln and his Administration may incite an indignant people to shout out "a la lanterne," "a la Fort Lafayette," and induce them thus to remove from their midst a band of pestiferous agitators. [Applause.] We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the country, we owe it to our Southern citizens who have remained devoted to the Union through blood and disaster, that these fanatics North and South, should be "crushed out."

"Swear Him and Let Him Go"
The best piece of satire upon the leniency observed by the authorities, in reference to rebels found committing depredations, is in the shape of a story which is told, we believe, by Governor Pierpont. As the story goes, some of the soldiers in General Cox's Camp, down in Kanawha, recently caught a large rattlesnake. The snake manifested a most mischievous disposition, snapping, and thrusting out its forked tongue, at all who came near it. The boys at last got tired of the reptile, and as nobody wanted such a dangerous companion, the question arose, "What shall we do with him?" This question was propounded several times without an answer, when a half drunken soldier, who was lying near upon his back, rolled over upon his side, and relieved his companions by quietly remarking, "Swear him and let him go."

Holt's Letter to Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861.

Dear Sir: The late act of Congress providing for the confiscation of the estates of persons in open rebellion against Government was as a necessary war measure accepted and fully approved by the loyal men of the country. It limited the penalty of confiscation to property actually employed in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and consent of its owner, and, instead of emancipating slaves thus employed, left their status to be determined either by courts of the United States or by subsequent legislation. The proclamation, however, of General Fremont, under date of the 30th of August transcends, and, of course, violates the law in both these particulars, and declares that the property of rebels, whether used in support of the rebellion or not, shall be confiscated, and if consisting in slaves, that they shall be at once manumitted. The act of Congress referred to was believed to embody the conservative policy of your Administration upon this delicate and perplexing question, and hence the loyal men of the border Slave States have felt relieved of all fears of any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to liberate suddenly in their midst a population unprepared for freedom, and whose presence could not fail to prove a painful apprehension, if not of terror, to the homes and families of all.

You may therefore well judge of the alarm and condemnation with which the Union loving citizens of Kentucky—the State with whose popular sentiment I am best acquainted—have read his proclamation. The hope is earnestly indulged by them as it is by myself, that this paper was issued under the pressure of a military necessity, which General Fremont believed justified the step, but that in the particulars specified it has not your approbation and will not be enforced in derogation of law. The magnitude of the interest at stake, and my extreme desire that by no misapprehension of your sentiments or purposes, shall the power and fervor of the loyalty of Kentucky be at this moment abated, or chilled, must be my apology for the frankness with which I have addressed you, and for the request I venture to make of an expression of your views upon the points of General Fremont's proclamation, on which I have commented.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. HOLT, His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

The Rebel Army Confessedly Wretched.

We find in the Charleston Mercury this unwilling confession of the deplorable condition of the rebel army on the Potomac: The terrible sanitary condition of our army on the Potomac is a matter of painful interest to the whole people of the Confederate States. There are few in the Confederate States who have not near relatives at Manassas or on the Mississippi. And those who have not should be themselves. The frightful condition of camp is a subject of universal interest and alarm. In the spirit of Spartan fortitude we are willing that our troops should be sacrificed, if need be, in the cause of the country. But that they should fall victims to the mismanagement of an inefficient department is utterly unendurable. It is not our business to depose and reform; but it is our duty to expose that inefficiency which is disastrous to the public welfare. Ten thousand lives are now in jeopardy through this folly. The fruits of the great battle at Manassas have been sacrificed to this almost criminal fatuity. It is time to be done with it. The country must be served, and personal predilections on the part of our authorities must no longer control our destinies and mar our proceedings. The State is not to be sacrificed to fancies. How much longer is favoritism and folly to sacrifice lives and obstruct our arms? Mothers, fathers, widows, all cry aloud, and plead for those they love.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.
The Lexington, 7th, correspondent of the Republican writes as follows:

"The plan of Gen. Price, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a time, and operate on the north side of the river; and, for this purpose, on Saturday, the 28th of September, he crossed over the river at Lexington 4,000 mounted men, and this force took up their line of march for the railroad, with the view of its total destruction, and then had harrow was to be made of all the government forces in Northwestern Missouri; but, late in the evening, who had been released as a prisoner at the Arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington, and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops; that Fremont was after Price, and that Price might prepare for a big fight in a few days. This served to raise the courage of Price's men, and they said, let Fremont come; they were ready for him. But, when Jones announced that Fremont had 30,000 men, and his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order sending troops to the railroad. A messenger was immediately dispatched after those already started, and they recrossed the river on Sunday evening. That night Price made his order for a movement south, and Gen. Rains, it is said, went twenty miles that night on his southern route, and it is believed that Gov.

The Government Bakeries.

The basement of the Capitol building at Washington has been converted into an immense bake-house. In the building there are eight large ovens in full operation, employing forty bakers, and turning out from 20,000 to 24,000 twenty-two ounce loaves per day. In the vaults, outside of the building, there are six double ovens, employing sixty bakers, and producing daily 30,000 to 40,000 loaves. One hundred and sixty persons are employed at these bakeries, receiving from thirty-five to forty-two dollars per month. The monthly payroll amounts to over six thousand dollars.

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Religious Secession.

Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Arkansas, has cut himself loose from all connection with the church in the North. He intimates that he is now in another country, and that the Presiding Bishop of the United States cannot exercise any control over the bogus confederacy.

Several of the Presbyteries of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the rebel States have held their regular fall meetings, and, without exception, have passed acts of separation from the General Assembly of the church, and appointed delegates to attend at Augusta, Ga., on the 14th of next December, for the purpose of forming a General Assembly of the Southern Confederacy portion of the denomination.

John W. Dawson, of this State, has been appointed Governor of Utah.

The Works in the Vicinity of Washington.

Gen. McClellan, in a general order, has named the works in the vicinity of Washington, as follows:

The work South of Hunting Creek, Fort Lyon.

That on Shuter's Hill, Fort Ellsworth.

That on the left of the Seminary, Fort Worth.

That in front of Blenker's brigade, Fort Blenker.

That in front of Lee's house, Fort Ward.

That near the mouth of Four Mile Creek, Fort Scott.

That on Richardson's Hill, Fort Richardson.

That now known as Fort Albany, Fort Albany.

That near the end of Long Bridge, Fort Runyon.

The work next on the right of Fort Albany, Fort Craig.

The work next on the right of Fort Craig, Fort Tillinghast.

The work next on the right of Fort Tillinghast, Fort Ramsay.

The work next on the right of Fort Ramsay, Fort Woodbury.

That next on the right of Fort Woodbury, Fort DeCalt.

The work in rear of Fort Corcoran and near the canal, Fort Haggerty.

That now known as Fort Corcoran, Fort Corcoran.

That to the north of Fort Corcoran, Fort Bennett.

That south of Chain Bridge on the height, Fort Eban Allen.

That near the Chain Bridge, on the Leesburg road, Fort Marcy.

That on the cliff north of the Chain Bridge, Battery Martin Scott.

That on the height near the reservoir, Battery Vermont.

That near Georgetown, Battery Cameron.

That on the left of Tennyaltown, Fort Gaines.

That at Tennyaltown, Fort Pennsylvania.

That at Emory's Chapel, Fort Massachusetts.

That near the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, Fort Slocum.

That on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburg, Fort Lincoln.

That next on the left of Fort Lincoln, Fort Saratoga.

That next on the left of Fort Saratoga, Fort Bunker Hill.

That on the right of Gen. Sickles' camp, Fort Stanton.

That on the right of Fort Stanton, Fort Carroll.

That on the left towards Bladensburg, Fort Greble.

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REPUBLICANIANA.

"SUPPOSE YOU GO TO WAR, YOU CAN NOT FIGHT ALWAYS, AND WHEN, AFTER MUCH LOSS ON BOTH SIDES, AND NO GAIN ON EITHER, YOU CEASE FIGHTING, THE IDENTICAL QUESTIONS, AS TO TERMS OF INTERCOURSE, ARE AGAIN UPON YOU."—Lincoln's Inaugural

"It is now for them [the American people] to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election CAN ALSO SUPPRESS A REBELLION."—Lincoln's Message, July 4.

"It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose LEADING OBJECT is to elevate the condition of men, TO LIFT ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTS FROM ALL SHOULDERS, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit, and to afford ALL an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the LEADING OBJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT for whose existence we contend."—Ibid.

"This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it; whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, OR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR OVERTHROW IT."—Lincoln's Inaugural.

"If they will lay down their arms, and come now to the nation for permission to separate, we shall again say 'YES.'—Indiana Journal (Rep.)

"The Union between the North and the South is an unnatural one; it has proved a failure, and nobody out an one moment would weep over its downfall."—Ohio State Journal (Rep.)

"It is the duty of every patriot to lend a hearty support to the Administration in the present struggle."—Republican papers.

"All we ask of the Democrats is to KEEP STILL and not furnish their rebel friends in the South with more aid and comfort than they have been doing, and WE will soon settle the book for the traitors."—M. C. Republican, June 6th.

"A declamated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill."—N. Y. Tribune, July 24.

Stations of Indiana Troops.

The following are the stations of the Indiana troops in active service outside the State.

INFANTRY.

8th Regiment—Col. Benton, Lieut. Col. David Shunk, Major Charles S. Parrish—St. Louis, Missouri.

11th Regiment—Col. Wallace, Lieut. Col. Mc Ginnis, Maj. W. H. J. Robinson—Paducah, Kentucky.

12th Regiment—Col. Linck, Hyattstown, Maryland.

13th Regiment—Col. Sullivan—Cheat Mountain, Virginia. Headquarters for letters for the regiment—Huttonville, Randolph county, Virginia.

14th Regiment—Col. Kimball—Western Virginia.

15th Regiment—Col. Wagner—Western Virginia. Direct to the 14th and 15th regiments the same as to the 13th.

16th Regiment—Col. Hackleman—Hyattstown, Maryland.

17th Regiment—Col. Hascall—Western Virginia. Direct letters the same as to the 13th regiment.

The 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th Regiments are scattered at different points among the valleys and heights of the Cheat Mountain range.

18th Regiment—Col. Pattison—Jefferson City, Missouri.

19th Regiment—Col. Meredith—Kalamazoo, Michigan.

20th Regiment—Col. Brown—Cockeysville, Maryland. Cockeysville is the headquarters of this regiment, but it is stretched along the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg for eight miles or more. [Capt. Bailey's company, from this place is in the 20th.]

21st Regiment—Col. McMillan—Leont Point, near Baltimore. Postoffice address, Baltimore, Md.

22d Regiment—Col. Davis—Jefferson City, Missouri.

23d Regiment—Col. Sanderson—Paducah, Kentucky.

24th Regiment—Col. Hovey—St. Louis, Missouri.

25th Regiment—Col. Veatch—St. Louis, Missouri.

26th Regiment—Col. Wheatly—St. Louis, Missouri.

27th Regiment—Col. Colgrove—Washington City.

CAVALRY.

Capt. Bracker's Company—Western Virginia—Postoffice address, Huttonville.

Capt. Stewart's Company—Western Virginia—Postoffice address, Weston.

Lieut. Col. Scott Carter's six companies of the 1st regiment Indiana Cavalry—St. Louis, Missouri.

Col. Baker's eight companies of the 1st regiment of Indiana Cavalry—St. Louis, Missouri.

Capt. Frybarger's Company—St. Louis, Missouri.

Capt. Klaus's Company—St. Louis, Missouri.

On Monday the Kentucky Legislature passed the following resolutions.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1. That the people of the State of Kentucky tender to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois their thanks for the prompt, fraternal, and effective assistance rendered in arresting the invasion of our State by the Confederate forces. Such friendly aid cannot fail to strengthen the bonds of harmony which have ever united Kentucky with her Northern neighbors.

2. That the Government be requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, respectively.

General Orders—No. 20.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, IND. VOLUNTEERS,
Indianapolis, October 4, 1861.

Recruiting within this State by parties from other States, or for companies organizing in other States, is positively forbidden. Any person who persists in recruiting in violation of this order, will be arrested by the commanding officer of the nearest camp of rendezvous, placed under guard and reported to this office.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
LAZ. NOBLE, Adj. Gen.